Mr. S. Satyamurthi, the President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee, had publicly stated that communal justice must be guaranteed as also special safeguards. In Northern India also the same principle had been recognised. The "Harijan Pact" for instance had not been thrown out. Similarly in Mysore, special protection for backward communities was urgently called for.

The speaker said he had his own admiration for the present Dewan's cosmopolitan outlook. In fact he had to be so. And that was the very reason why a non-Brahmin Councillor was necessary in order to safeguard the interests of non-Brahmins.

Criticism had been raised that persons who pleaded for responsible government ought not to fight on communal grounds. He could not understand the logic of such an objection. The non-Brahmins were demanding responsible government, no doubt, but they were also conscious of the fact that responsible government would naturally take time to come; in the meantime, more as a matter of preparation for responsible government, they had to secure their due share in the administration of the country. At present, they were occupying only a subordinate role in the State service and it would comfort and encourage them to find that a place was vouchsafed for a representative of theirs even on the Executive Council. There were competent men available to take up such responsible work. They had been tried as Presidents and Vice-Presidents of District Boards and other local self-government institutions. The Dewan himself had acknowledged that they had fully risen to expectations. If that was so, why should they not be entrusted with greater responsibilities? If this was done, the progress of the masses would be assured better than before and the progress of the State as a whole would follow it as a matter of course. This, in his opinion, was the foremost duty of the Government as well as their best opportunity. In this view, he appealed to the Government to accept the resolution and give effect to the request contained in it forthwith.

The Assembly adjourned at 5-5 p.m. to meet again at 12 of the clock the following day.

SIXTH DAY.

Monday, 14th October 1935.

The House re-assembled at 12 of the clock.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—

(contd.)

Working of Co-operative Societies.

Q.—53. Mr. M. A. GOPALASWAMY IYENGAR (Special Interest).—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) what is the number of co-operative societies newly registered and wound up during 1933-34 and 1934-35, respectively;

(*b*) what is the number of co-operative societies that were brought under C and D classes during 1933-34 and 1934-35;

(*c*) what is the total number of co-operative societies that were brought under the scheme of consolidation and rectification during 1933-34 and 1934-35?

A.—The GENERAL SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Mr. H. V. Ramaswami).—

(*a*)	Newly registered during 1933-34 ...	18
	Newly registered during 1934-35 ...	20
	Wound up during 1933-34 ...	107
	Wound up during 1934-35 ...	109

(*b*) There were at the end of 1933-34, 606 societies in class C and 216 societies in class D. Figures for 1934-35 have not been received.

(*c*) No information is available.

Mr. M. A. GOPALASWAMY IYENGAR.—With reference to answer to (*c*), will some definite information be furnished hereafter at least in the

administration reports of the Co-operative Department in respect of consolidation and rectification of co-operative societies?

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur K. Matthan).—Yes.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—How many rural societies connected with agriculturists have been started during the past two years?

The REGISTRAR of CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (Mr. M.G. Mehkri).—Notice.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—Were not all the societies which were wound up, rural societies?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—Yes. Though the societies were registered years ago, no share amount had been collected from the members nor work started. It was only in cases where the people themselves asked for the cancellation of the registration of the societies that action was taken.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—But if existing societies are wound up and fresh ones are not started, will not the very object of the co-operative movement be frustrated?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—The department is aware of it. But if proper men are not available for working the societies, there is no use in having them. By continuing them in that state, they are more a handicap.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—What action will the Government take to foster the co-operative movement?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—Establish more societies wherever conditions are favourable, improve the working of those already existing and remedy the defects as they are noticed. Their efficient working largely depends upon the extent of co-operation received from the local people.

Mr. B.L. BYANNA.—Are the Government aware that some co-operative societies have not even called for annual meetings and published balance sheets for the past 10 years or more? If so, what steps have the Government taken to improve the position?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—We are aware that some societies have not held their general or committee meetings or published balance sheets for the past 3 or 4 years, and it is probable that some of them have not done so for even longer periods. In all such cases, action is being taken.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH.—Has it come to the notice of the Government that certain societies have not been wound up though their members have made applications in that behalf?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—No. If you bring the particular instances to notice, I will take action.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH.—The Seringapatam Sri Ranganatha Co-operative Society is an instance in point.

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—Orders have been passed to wind up that society.

A MEMBER.—Who should bring all these irregularities to the notice of the authorities concerned?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—Inspecting officers and non-official gentlemen interested in the movement.

Mr. Mummadi H. C. VEERABHADRAPPA.—What are the reasons why so many rural societies are not working satisfactorily?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—There are several reasons.

Mr. V. V. IYER.—Is it due to the indifference of the directors that these societies have failed to work satisfactorily? If so, will you pass orders that directors should not take loans from societies and that if they do so they will not be eligible for re-election?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—The shareholders themselves may pass such rules by amending the bye-laws.

Statistics about Voddars.

Q.—61. Mr. K. MUNIVENKATAPPA (Minorities).—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) the population of Voddars in the State (males and females);

(*b*) their occupation;

(*c*) the number of school-going children (boys and girls);

(*d*) how many are studying English and how many, other languages?